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Mapping New Vocabularies to the UMLS Experience with ICF



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Outline

- **◆** Terminology integration
 - The Unified Medical Language System
- **♦** Methods
 - Normalizing terms
 - Categorizing terms
 - Recording relations
 - Editing and auditing
- ◆ Experience with ICF



Terminology integration

The Unified Medical Language System

Motivation

- ◆ Started in 1986
- ◆ National Library of Medicine
- ◆ "Long-term R&D project"
- Complementary to IAIMS

(Integrated Academic Information Management Systems)

- «[...] the UMLS project is an effort to overcome two significant barriers to effective retrieval of machine-readable information.
- The first is the variety of ways the same concepts are expressed in different machine-readable sources and by different people.
- The second is the distribution of useful information among many disparate databases and systems.»



Source Vocabularies

(2005AA)

- ◆ 134 source vocabularies
 - 132 contributing concept names
- ◆ ~80 families of vocabularies
 - multiple translations (e.g., MeSH, ICPC, ICD-10)
 - variants (American-English equivalents, Australian extension/adaptation)
 - subsequent editions usually considered distinct families (ICD: 9-10; DSM: IIIR-IV)
- ◆ Broad coverage of biomedicine
- Common presentation



Biomedical terminologies

- ◆ General vocabularies
 - anatomy (UWDA, Neuronames)
 - drugs (RxNorm, First DataBank, Micromedex)
 - medical devices (UMD, SPN)
- Several perspectives
 - clinical terms (SNOMED CT)
 - information sciences (MeSH, CRISP)
 - administrative terminologies (ICD-9-CM, CPT-4)
 - data exchange terminologies (HL7, LOINC)

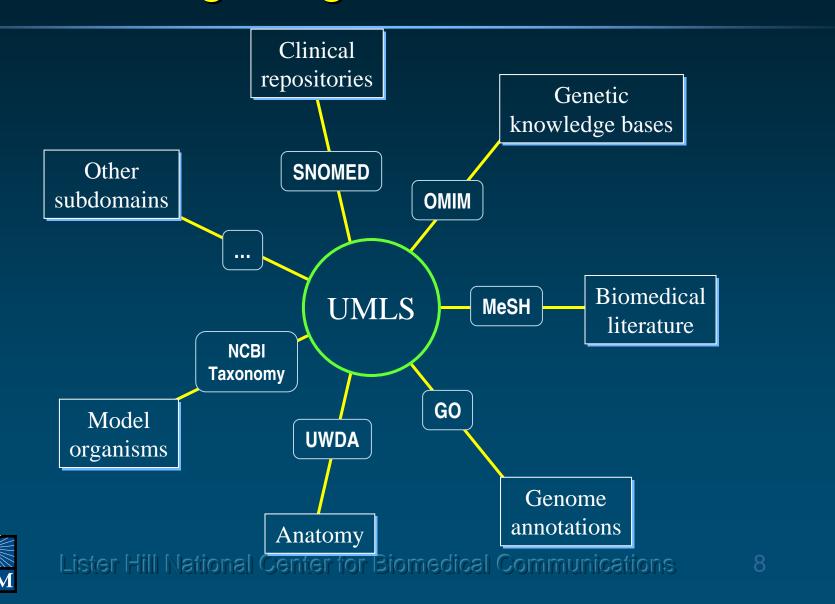


Biomedical terminologies (cont'd)

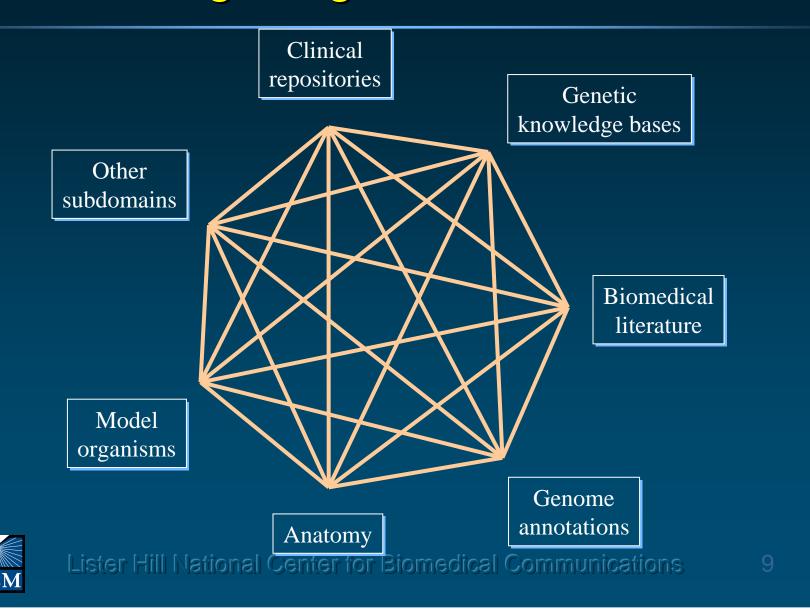
- ◆ Specialized vocabularies
 - nursing (NIC, NOC, NANDA, Omaha, PCDS)
 - dentistry (CDT)
 - psychiatry (DSM, APA)
 - adverse reactions (COSTART, WHO ART)
 - primary care (ICPC)
 - genomics (GO, OMIM, HUGO)
- ◆ Terminology of knowledge bases (AI/Rheum, DXplain, QMR)

The UMLS serves as a vehicle for the regulatory standards (HIPAA, CHI)

Integrating subdomains



Integrating subdomains



UMLS: 3 components

- ◆ Metathesaurus
 - Concepts
 - Inter-concept relationships
- **◆** Semantic Network
 - Semantic types
 - Semantic network relationships
- **♦** Lexical resources
 - SPECIALIST Lexicon
 - Lexical tools



Addison's Disease in medical vocabularies

- ◆ Synonyms: different terms
 - Addisonian syndrome
 - Bronzed disease
 - Addison melanoderma
 - Asthenia pigmentosa
 - Primary adrenal deficiency
 - Primary adrenal insufficiency
 - Primary adrenocortical insufficiency
 - Chronic adrenocortical insufficiency
- ◆ Contexts: different hierarchies

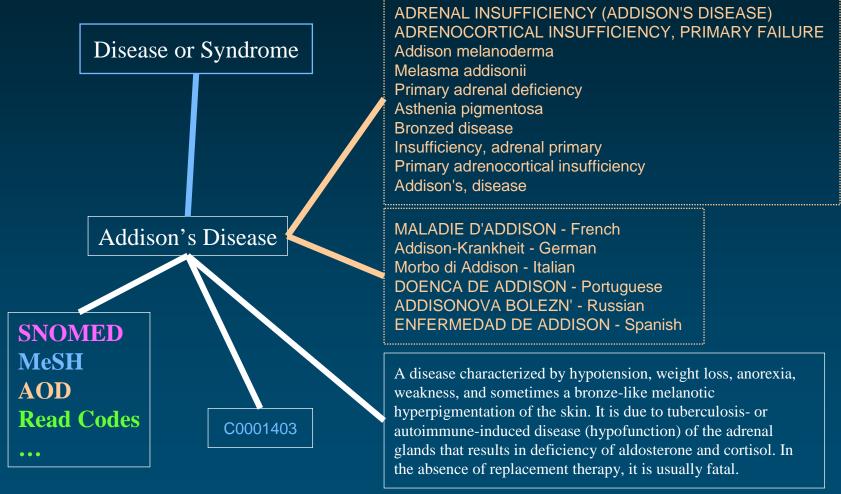
eponym

symptoms

clinical variants



Addison's Disease: Concept





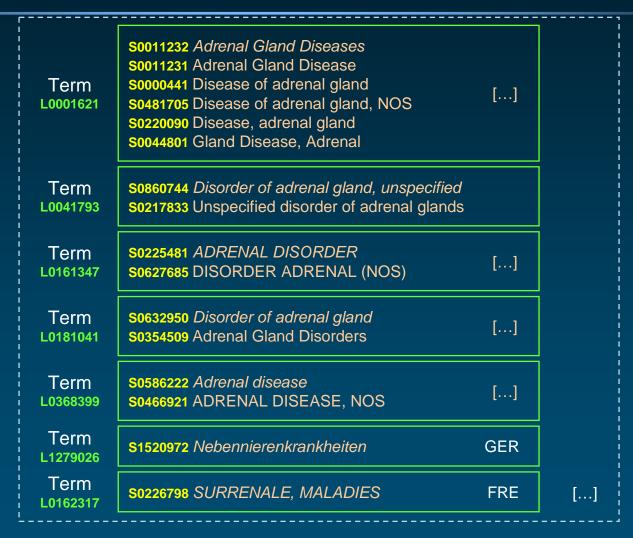
Metathesaurus Concepts (2005AA)

- ◆ Concept (~ 1.2M) CUI
 - Set of synonymous concept names
- **♦** Term (~ 4.2 M) LUI
 - Set of normalized names
- **♦** String (~ 4.7M) **SUI**
 - Distinct concept name
- ◆ Atom (~ 5.5M) AUI
 - Concept name in a given source

```
A0000001 headache
                    (source 1)
A0000002 headache
                    (source 2)
          S0000001
A0000003 Headache (source 1)
A0000004 Headache (source 2)
          S0000002
          L0000001
A0000005 Cephalgia (source 1)
          S000003
          L0000002
          C0000001
```



Cluster of synonymous terms





Concept

C0001621

Metathesaurus Evolution over time

- ◆ Concepts never die (in principle)
 - CUIs are permanent identifiers
- ◆ What happens when they do die (in reality)?
 - Concepts can merge or split
 - Resulting in new concepts and deletions





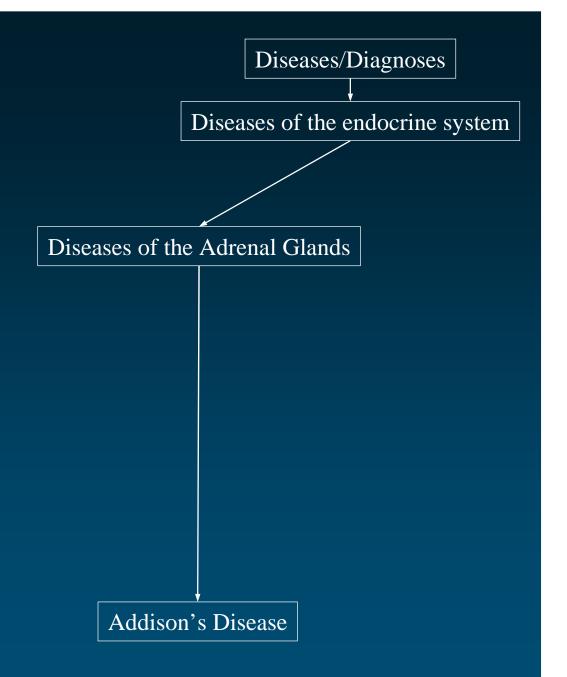
Metathesaurus Relationships

- ◆ Symbolic relations: ~9 M pairs of concepts
- ◆ Statistical relations : ~7 M pairs of concepts (co-occurring concepts)
- ◆ Mapping relations: 100,000 pairs of concepts

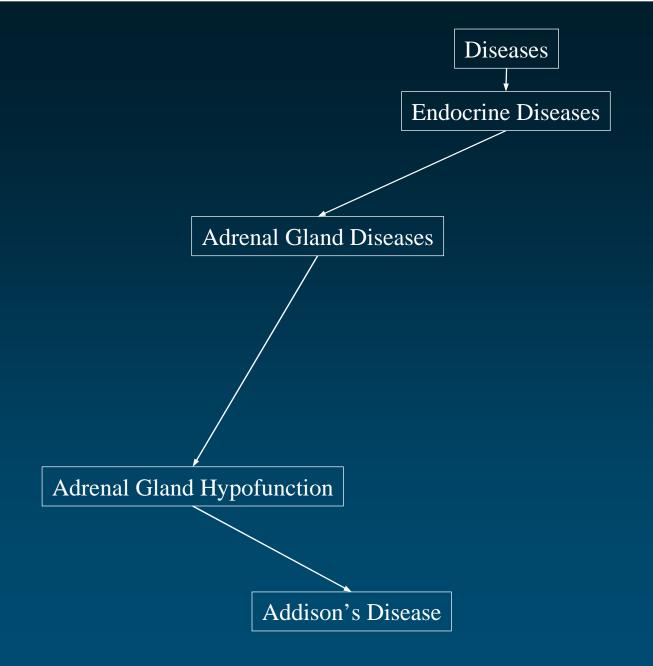
◆ Categorization: Relationships between concepts and semantic types from the Semantic Network



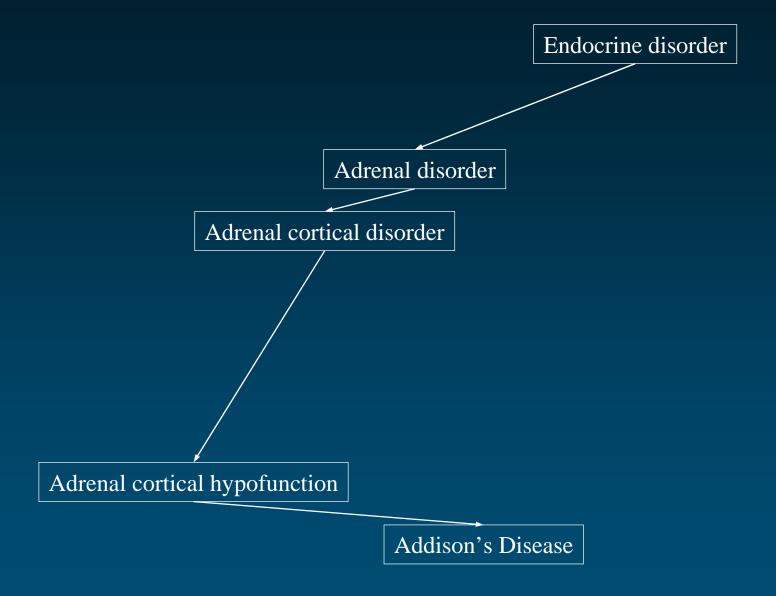
SNOMED International



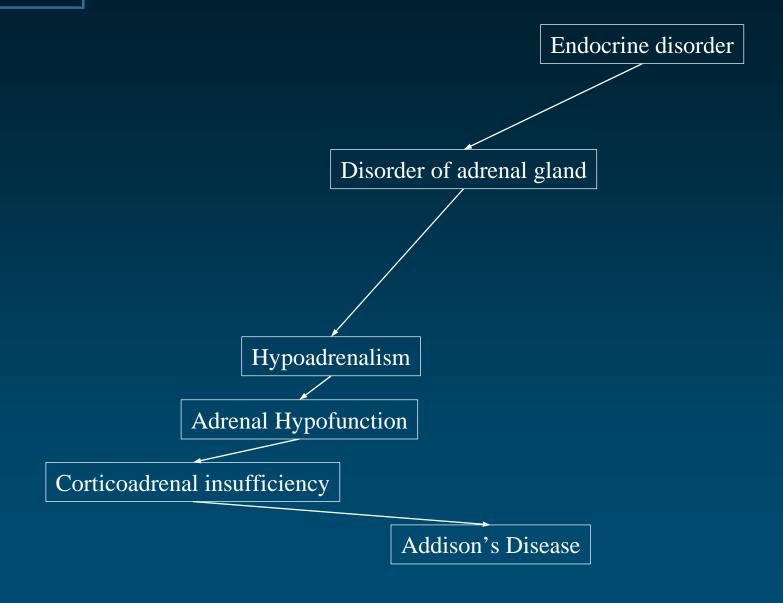


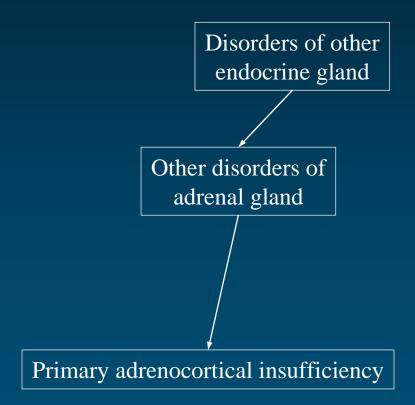






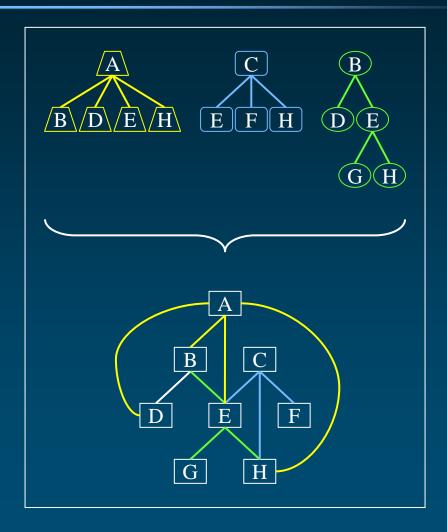
Read Codes





Organize concepts

- ◆ Inter-concept relationships: hierarchies from the source vocabularies
- Redundancy: multiple paths
- One graph instead of multiple trees (multiple inheritance)





organize concepts

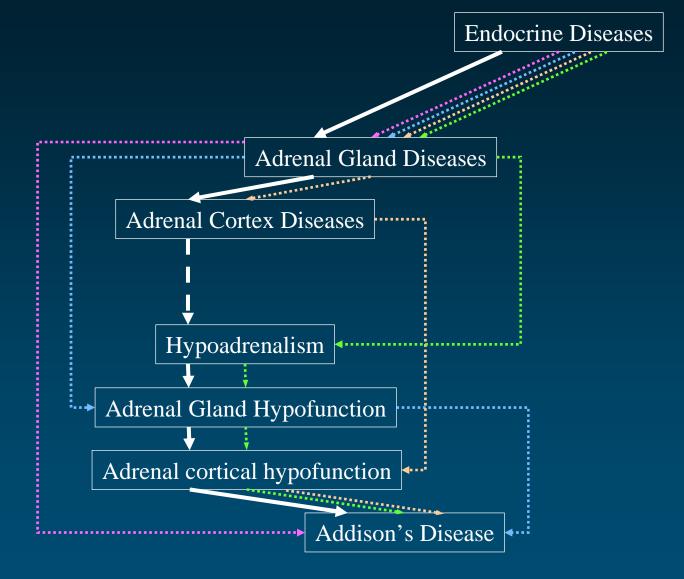
Read Codes

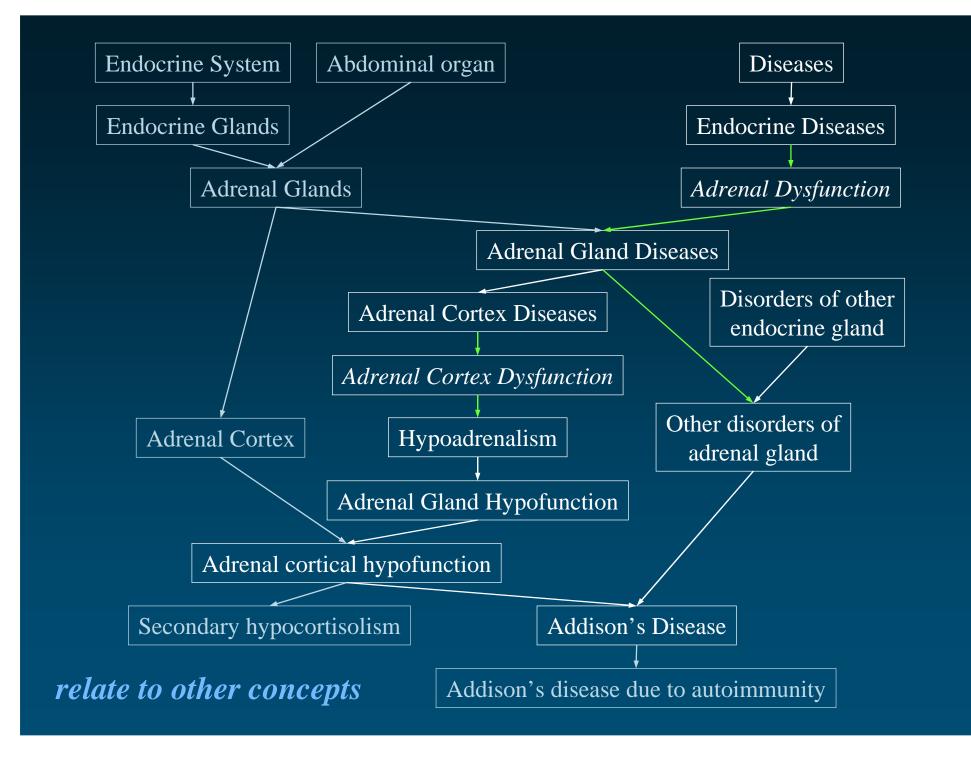
UMLS

SNOMED

MeSH

AOD





Symbolic relations

- **♦** Relation
 - Pair of "atom" identifiers
 - Type
 - Attribute (if any)
 - List of sources (for type and attribute)
- ◆ Semantics of the relationship: defined by its type [and attribute]

Source transparency: the information is recorded at the "atom" level



Symbolic relationships Type

◆ Hierarchical

Parent / Child PAR / CHD

• Broader / Narrower than RB/RN



◆ Derived from hierarchies

• Siblings (children of parents) SIB



♦ Associative

OtherRO



◆ Various flavors of near-synonymy

• Similar RL

Source asserted synonymy

Possible synonymy RQ

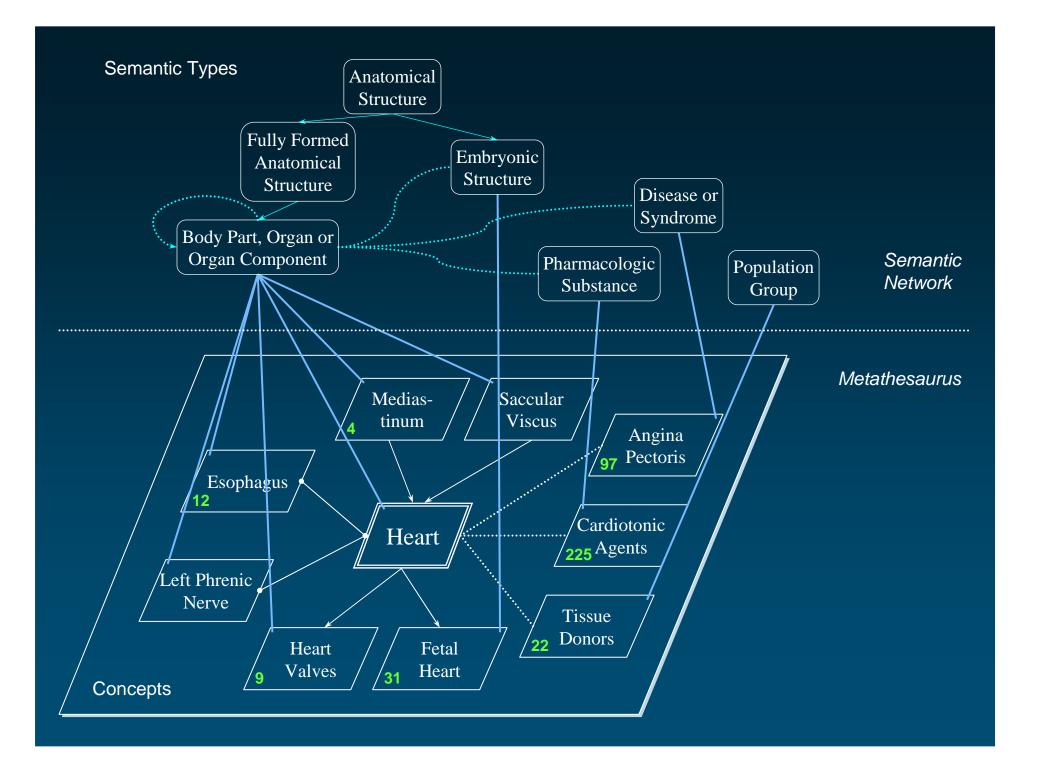




Symbolic relationships Attribute

- **♦** Hierarchical
 - isa (is-a-kind-of)
 - part-of
- **♦** Associative
 - location-of
 - caused-by
 - treats
 - •
- **◆** Cross-references (mapping)





Terminology integration methods

How do they do that?

- ◆ Integrating terms

 Lexical knowledge
- ◆ Categorizing concepts
 Semantic pre-processing
- ◆ Integrating relations

 Recording relations
- ◆ Editing and auditing *UMLS editors*



Terminology integration methods

Lexical knowledge

Lexical knowledge

Adrenal gland diseases

Adrenal disorder

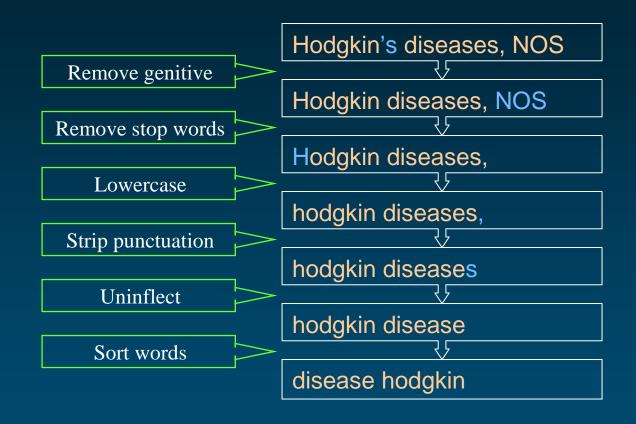
Disorder of adrenal gland

Diseases of the adrenal glands

C0001621



Normalization





Normalization: Example

Hodgkin Disease HODGKINS DISEASE Hodgkin's Disease Disease, Hodgkin's Hodgkin's, disease HODGKIN'S DISEASE Hodgkin's disease Hodgkins Disease Hodgkin's disease NOS Hodgkin's disease, NOS Disease, Hodgkins Diseases, Hodgkins **Hodgkins Diseases** Hodgkins disease hodgkin's disease Disease, Hodgkin

normalize disease hodgkin



Lexical tools

- ◆ To manage lexical variation in biomedical terminologies
- ◆ Major tools
 - Normalization
 - Indexes
 - Lexical Variant Generation program (lvg)
- **♦** Based on the SPECIALIST Lexicon
- ◆ Used by noun phrase extractors, search engines





Integrating terms Examples

- **♦** Exact match
 - Original term: Pain in back (b28013)
 - Concept mapped to: Back Pain (C0003862)

Pain in back present in the Metathesaurus (from the Read Codes)

- ◆ Match after normalization
 - Original term: Pain in joints (b28016)
 - Normalized term: joint pain
 - Concept mapped to: Arthralgia (C0003862)

Joint pain is a synonym for Arthralgia





Integrating terms Examples

◆ No match found

```
• Radiating pain in body part (b2801) Too general
```

```
• Radiating pain in a dermatome (b2803) Too specific
```

• Pain in stomach or abdomen (b28012) Coordination

```
e215 Population (→ C0032659) ←
e2150 Demographic change (→ C0681668)
e2151 Population density (→ C0032665)
e2158 Population, other specified
e2159 Population, unspecified
```





Integrating terms Examples

Multiple matches

• Impulse control (b1304)

Impulse control (C0150632)

Impulse control training (C0262701)

(C0517616) Ability to control impulses

(s11000)Frontal lobe

(C0016733) frontal lobe

SNOMED CT (C1268977) Entire frontal lobe distinction

(b5101)Bites

Biting (C0005658)

■ 2-(4-ethoxybenzyl)-1-diethylaminoethyl-5isothiocyanatobenzimidazole (C0045724)

synonym for BIT alkylating agent



Terminology integration methods

Semantic pre-processing

Semantic pre-processing

- ◆ Metadata in the source vocabularies
- **◆** Tentative categorization
- ◆ Positive (or negative) evidence for tentative synonymy relations based on lexical features



Semantic pre-processing in practice

- ◆ Mapping between
 - Semantic types (UMLS Semantic Network)
 - Semantics of a given subset of a terminology
- **♦** Semantic Network
 - 135 semantic types (high-level categories)
 - 2 hierarchies for Entity and Event
 - Examples
 - Disease or Syndrome
 - Body Part, Organ, or Organ Component
 - Mental Process



UMLS Semantic Groups

- ◆ ACTI Activities & Behaviors
- ◆ ANAT Anatomy
- ◆ CHEM Chemicals & Drugs
- ◆ CONC Concepts & Ideas
- ◆ DEVI Devices
- DISO Disorders –
- ◆ GENE Genes & Molecular Sequences
- ◆ GEOG Geographic Areas
- ◆ LIVB Living Beings
- ◆ OBJC Objects
- ◆ OCCU Occupations
- ◆ ORGA Organizations
- ◆ PHEN Phenomena
- ◆ PHYS Physiology
- ◆ PROC Procedures

- Acquired Abnormality
- Anatomical Abnormality
- Cell or Molecular Dysfunction
- Congenital Abnormality
- Disease or Syndrome
- Experimental Model of Disease
- Finding
- Injury or Poisoning
- Mental or Behavioral Dysfunction
- Neoplastic Process
- Pathologic Function
- Sign or Symptom



Semantic areas in ICF

- ♦ b BODY FUNCTIONS
 - Physiology
 - Sign or Symptom
 - Finding
 - Biologic Function
 - Individual Behavior
- ◆ s BODY STRUCTURES
 - Anatomy
- ◆ d ACTIVITIES AND PARTICIPATION
 - Physiology
 - Activities & Behaviors
 - Machine Activity
 - Sign or Symptom
 - Finding
 - Educational Activity



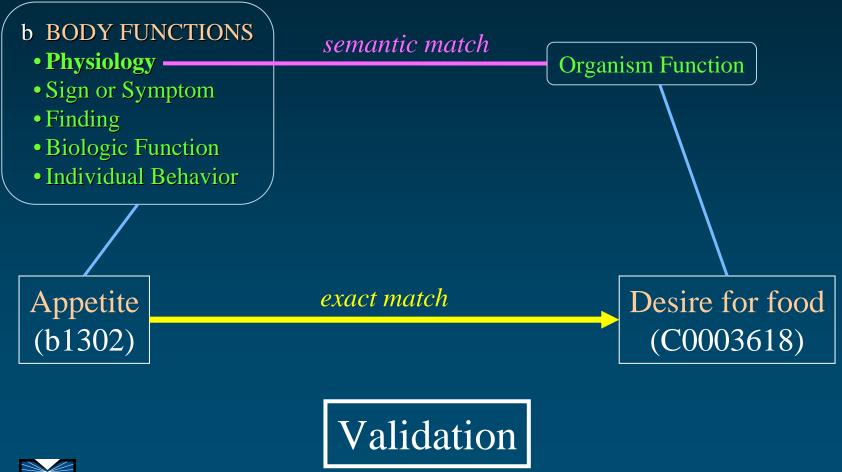
Semantic areas in ICF

- ◆ e1 PRODUCTS AND TECHNOLOGY
 - ????
- ◆ e2 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN-MADE CHANGES TO ENVIRONMENT
 - Phenomena
- e3 SUPPORT AND RELATIONSHIPS
 - Family Group
 - Population Group
 - Professional or Occupational Group
- e4 ATTITUDES
 - ????
- e5 SERVICES, SYSTEMS AND POLICIES
 - Governmental or Regulatory Activity
 - Regulation or Law





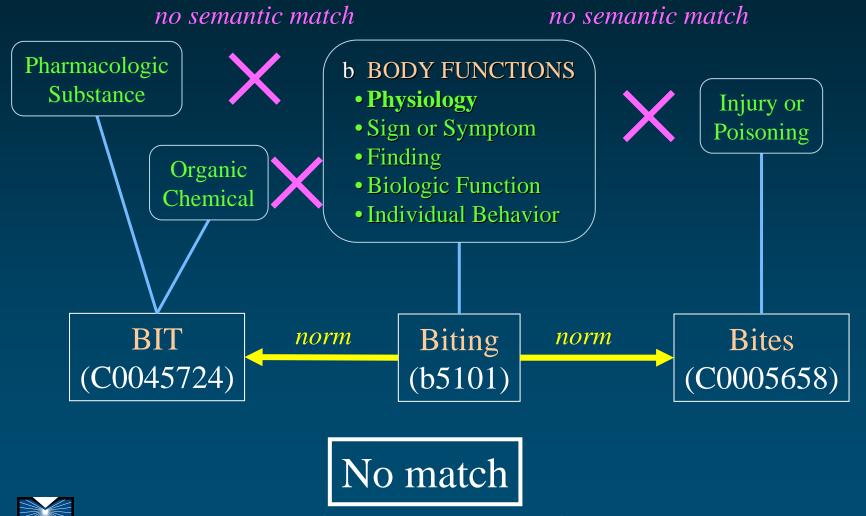
Semantic pre-processing Examples







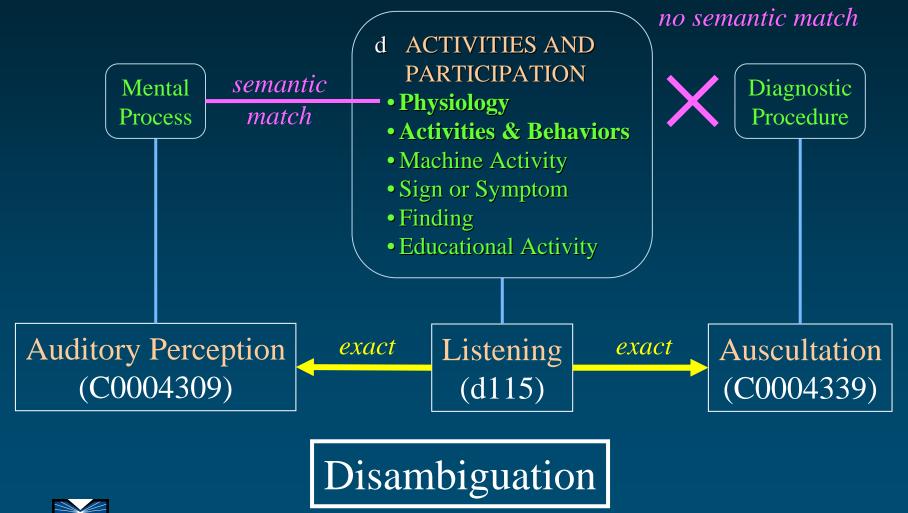
Semantic pre-processing Examples







Semantic pre-processing Examples





Terminology integration methods

Recording relations

Recording relations

- **♦** Relations
 - Recorded at the term (atom) level
 - Aggregated at the concept level
- ◆ Once integrated into the UMLS, ICF relations participate to the Metathesaurus graph
- Possibly redundant with relations from other sources





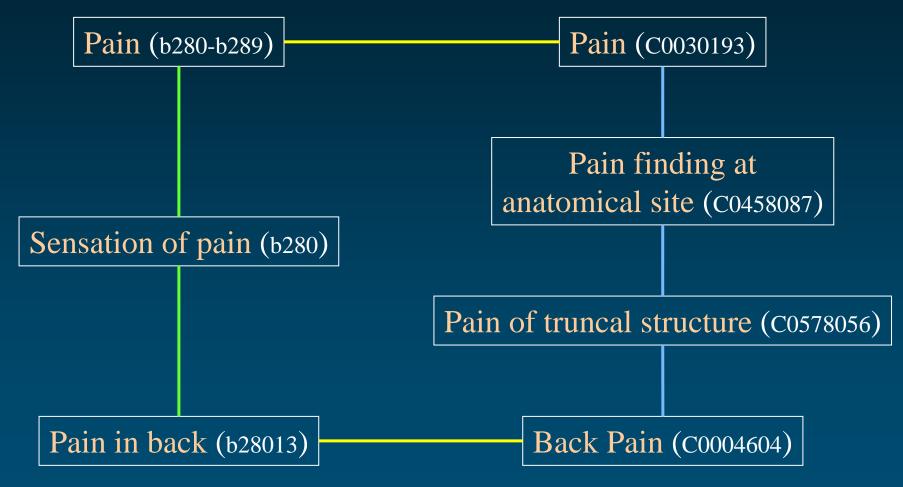
ICF relations in the Metathesaurus

- ◆ ICF hierarchical relations in the UMLS
 - REL: parent/child
 - RELA: none
 - SAB: ICF
- ◆ Other relations?





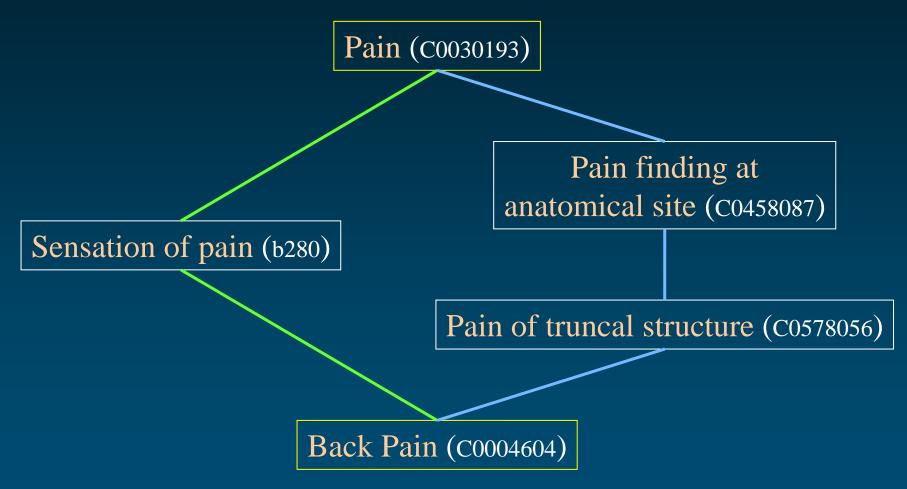
ICF relations in the Metathesaurus







ICF relations in the Metathesaurus

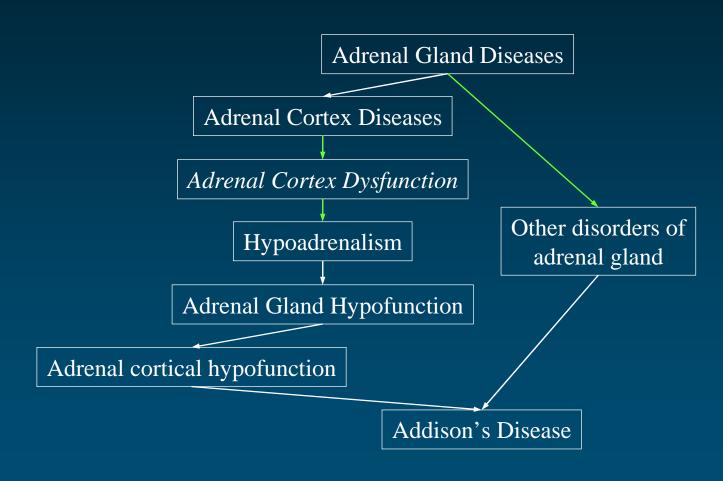




Terminology integration methods

Editing and auditing

Additional knowledge: UMLS editors





Experience with ICF

Acknowledgments



Marcy Harris

Guergana Savova



Materials

- ◆ ICF: 1495 terms
 - 478 terms filtered out
 - 218 terms with *other specified*
 - 217 terms with unspecified
 - 37 terms with *other specified* and *unspecified*
 - 2 terms with specified (alone)
 - 1 term with *other specified* (alone)
 - 1017 terms remaining
- ◆ UMLS: version 2004AA



Mapping to UMLS Metathesaurus

♦ Methods

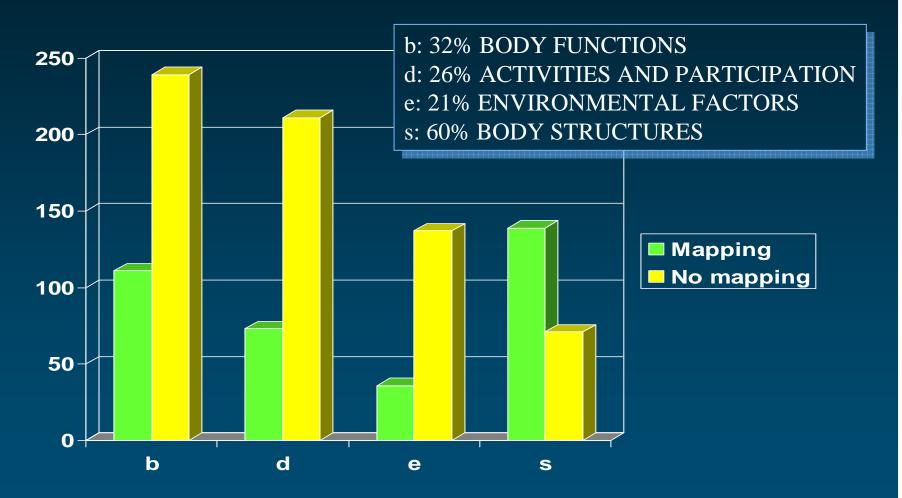
- Exact match first
- Normalized match, if necessary

♦ Results

- 359 ICF terms mapped (35%)
- 658 terms without mapping



Mapping by category





Issues with mapping

- ◆ Phenomena preventing the terms form being mapped:
 - coordination with and alone: 147
 - Education and training policies (e5852)
 - coordination with *or* alone: 7
 - Pain in stomach <u>or</u> abdomen (b28012)
 - coordination with both and and or: 2
 - Assistive products <u>and</u> technology for the practice of religion or spirituality (e1451)

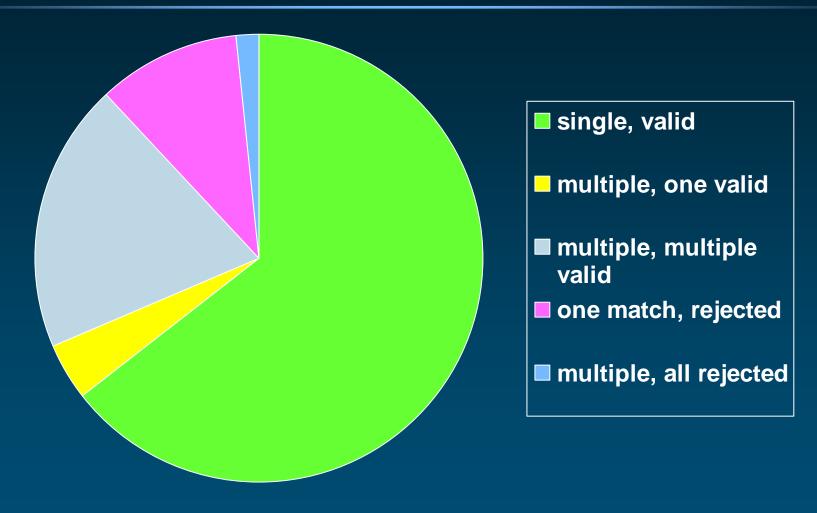


Semantic validation

- Method
 - Correspondence between ICF chapters and UMLS semantic types/groups
- **♦** Issues
 - Correspondence difficult to establish for some subgroups in ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS
 - PRODUCTS AND TECHNOLOGY
 - ATTITUDES



Semantic validation Results





Issues with semantic validation

- ◆ Multiple "valid" matches must be reviewed by experts and disambiguated
- ◆ Rejected mappings
 - Semantically invalid UMLS concepts
 or
 - Missing correspondence (ICF chapter/UMLS ST-SG)



Conclusions

Conclusions (1)

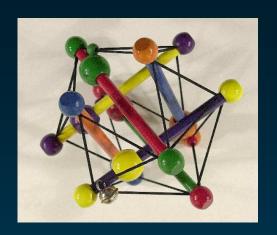
- ◆ Integrating ICF into the UMLS
 - Should not be too difficult
 - Relatively small
 - Many concepts already present in UMLS
 - Challenges
 - Underspecified terms
 - Coordination
 - Specific perspective



Conclusions (2)

- ◆ Integrating ICF into the UMLS
 - Benefit for ICF
 - Links to other vocabularies
 - Facilitate downward extension
 - Benefit for UMLS
 - Adds specific perspective





Medical Ontology Research

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